on the very frontier, but feel that I cannot do without such a paper as THE TRIBUNE, in my opinion by far the best paper of its kind published. Long may THE TRIBbest paper of its kind published. Long may THE TRIB-DER live to assist us ministers in upholding the right. I have found by experience that when a member of my charch read weekly your paper, it made him a better man for law, order and morality. I know this opinion is not sought by you, but nevertheless I feel it my duty to so write, and you are at liberty to make any use of this ktter you please. Enclosed find check for one year's therefullion for SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBINE. Very truly yours. Wa-Keeney, Kansas, May 13, 1878.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF FOUL ODORS.

EXTENSIVE HOG-PENS, BENEATH WITICH ARE THE FILTHY ACCUMULATIONS OF FIFTEEN YEARS-DRAINAGE SHUT OFF-NO VENTILATORS-A CASE WHICH THE HEALTH BOARD SHOULD INVESTI-

To the Edulor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you allow one of a large class of citizens whose home and piace of business are located near the neighborhood of Fortieth-st, and North River near the neighborhood of Portacting. and North River to thank Thomas B. Musgrave through the columns of your paper for the bold stand he has taken in the work of ridding New-York of the foul plague spots, work of range store of the four prague spots, which are called into being, nurtured and kept alive through the influence of large corporations and individ-ual interests combined.

It is a perfect marvel to any one acquainted with the neighborhood mentioned (who has not a moneyed interest in the maintenance of these puisances) that the Health Commissioners, whose business it is to visit those establishments not only on the west, but also on the east side of the city, should be at a loss to determine whence come the foul, and death-dealing odors which must, as the hot days approach, spread themselves over the entire city. I notice in pearly all the newspaper reports that the barge known as the Algonquin is about the only nuisance of the kind named on the West Side. This is beyond explanation. While concurring in the opinion that the Algonquin is a nuisance and should be removed, still I claim that any person who will take the trouble to examine must see that it is the one least objectionable. The animal matter manufactured upon the barge every day into fertilizer, is changed from a death-dealing substance into a life-giving fertilizer, which fact is not true in regard to the establishments used for the slaughtering of hogs, sheep and cattle. The fifth which must of necessity accumulate under and around these buildings, is added to day after day, as it ripens into the most loathsome decay. But this is not all. Located near these slaughtering houses, are sheds for yarding hogs, in which are kept each week several thousand live hogs as they are delivered from the cars. These sheds are constructed over a deep gully, making a ground floor and second story, in both of which bogs were formerly yarded.

As years have passed, the lower floor, through the necumulation of filth under it, has become untenantable even for hogs, and from sheer necessity has been abandoned, the company using at present the upper floor only. Since the building of these yards there bave been erected between them and the river large slaughtering houses, the foundations of which have completely shut in and confined under the hog-yards all accumula tions of decaying matter, which has found its way down into the basin or sink under the sheds for a period of more than fifteen years. The upper floor as used now, is only in part under cover, thus allowing any rain that may fall to ald in carrying new additions, week by week and year by year, of decaying matter fato this cesspool below, until there exists to-day over a quarter of a block this sink of death, measuring in depth from one to four feet. And yet, while minor nuisances are conveyed by the officials in charge with great flourish of trumpets beyond the limits of the city, and are commanded, under heavy penalty of law, not to return, this is allowed to remain undisturbed. And why, it is asked. Simply that a large corporation may renp its yardage revenue from an enormous number of hogs here yarded daily. It is a fact that during the last year or two, ventilators originally constructed to conduct the stench from the lower floor through the floor now cecupied, have been closed, and for no other reason than that customers, whose business it is to pass through these yards, may be shielded in part from the effluvia passing from below.

Not one of the Board of Health would dare even tois only in part under cover, thus allowing any rain tha

yards, may be shielded in part from the effluvia passing from below.

Not one of the Board of Health would dare even to-day, much less in midsummer, to unseal this vault and breathe the odor rising therefrom for fifteen minutes. And yet, with the intense heat of July and August to cause every form of disease from this foul air, and all this open to the eye of any who will look, people are told that it is impossible to determine whence come the foul smells so long complained of.

The whole question resolves itself into this: Shall a few individuals be allowed to fasten upon this city these foul sinks of disease and death, while the health, comfort and happiness of citizens are made, by those whose business it is to care for them, matters of secondary consideration.

A CITIZEN.

New-York, May 11, 1878. GET READY FOR COMMUNISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The tone of your article entitled "The Remedy for Communism" delighted me; especially that of the closing paragraph, in which you say that "the public mind must stand ready to crush every revolt against law, swiftly, thoroughly, mercilessly. That ob-

servation has the true ring, and unless it be heeded, we may, at no distant day, see trouble such as has never been witnessed on this side of the Atlantic. It is much to be wished that other journals would speak out more boldly, instead of treating the subject, as some of them do, as one of little importance. It is unwise to under-rate your enemies; so runs an old maxim, the truth of which many a general has realized too late. To be ready to meet a war is often the means of preventing it

how see is not to be tolerated. The day for argument has passed. The fools and knaves, it appears, can understand nothing but bullets; well, bullets let them have to their hearts' content : and as soon as the occasion for lead shall have passed, let hemp come in and do its proper work. The approaching strife should be the last for this century, at least. Americans will show themselves unworthy of their stres if they are willing to live under a perpetual menace kept up by an impudent all peaceably disposed foreigners who have acquired more or less property here by hard work and saving, ought, and doubtless will join heartly in any move that may be made to preserve order and the majesty of the

hay be made to preserve order and the majosty of the law. It may be asked, "What is to be done I" I answer, what other communities have dobe in great crises and seasons of difficulty and danger. Varilance committees ought to be appointed in all places where Communists and their sympathizers are known to live; a general arming, with military organization, should take place; special armed constables should be brought into service by thousands, and everything got in readiness to meet appreciate, and to meet it promptly and effectually. The milita of the States, especially, should be reviewed and put into a thorough state of preparation for active service at an hour's notice. These are some of the things that ought to be done, and done as soon as possible, regardless of expense.

that ought to be done, and done as soon as possible, and cless of expense. It seems to be a weak point in our system that the community, however its safety may be menaced, is obliged to stand stall and listen to the seditious harangues of law-less men, but must wait for some overt act before it is anthorised to resist. How this should be I do not quite understand. Free speech is gnaranteed, it is true, and also the possession of arms, but when these constitutional privileges are grossly abused, there should be a power lodged somewhere to nip in the bad seditious proceedings before they shall have reached a dangerous point.

W. H. W. proceedings before they shall be point.
New-Hamburg, May 8, 1878.

TAXES ON FARMS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sm: The Farmers' Alliance, an association whose principal object was to influence legislation in favor of equal taxation and other matters affecting farmers has not been able to make any perceptible impression on the Legislature. In my opinion there are two things to be done before mortgages held by individuals can be successfully taxed in this State; one is to have one legal rate of interest over the whole of the United States, the other to have no exemption from tax of the investments of moneyed corporations whose business is to drain the community of money and send the greater

A trustee in a savings bank in this county said to me that there was no money to lend in his village, that their bank got every dollar there was, that depositors got six per cent, interest paid semi-annually free of tax, and would not put money on mortgage; and he also said he believed the bank to be an injury to the village. Before savings banks were established everywhere, money was easily hired by farmers at 6 per cent, sometimes less, and interest was payable annually; but now that they have some three hundred millions of dollars

that they have some three hundred millions of dollars on deposit things are quite changed.

If a very poor person owns ever so small a place and it is mortgaged for its value, he must pay the taxes or have it advertised and soid, while his usighbors live on their interest and pay no tax. In these times the people feel the injustice more and more but the political lawyers make the laws and have such a firm grasp on the people of this country and are so united with the moneyed interest that the agricultural interest must pull one way before they can be shaken off and just laws be made.

I am not able to explain and no person that I know is I am not able to explain and no person that I know is able to explain satisfactorily why the taxes on farms have increased so much. One in my neighborhood, the taxes on which were \$4 in 1837 is now taxed \$88, besides a school tax of \$16. Another place taxed \$4 50 in 1824 is now taxed \$160, exclusive of school tax. I aupose it is much the same over the rest of the State of New-York. I am quite unable to explain an advance of over twenty fold in 40 years. If it were only four fold I hight attempt to explain, or, failing, try to excuse it. Oroton Landing, May 14, 1878. WM. WILLOUK.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I am in favor of amendments to the

Constitution effecting the following changes:

L-Fixing the term of office of President, Senators and Representatives at six, eight and six years respectively. IL—Providing that Congress shall enact general legis-

lation only at triennial sessions, but that it shall pass an appropriation bill annually.

III .- Confirming the power to coin money, but deny-These propositions are neither original nor new, and the arguments in their favor are obvious. They embody, I believe, the opinions of those who constitute the conservative element—the people who think most and talk least. I suggest them now because I believe the time is unusually favorable to their discussion.

Towanda, Fenn., May 8, 1878. ing the power to print currency.

HOW TO DEAL WITH SEDITION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is no less true because it sounds like a paradox to say that a danger exaggerated before it happens is often underrated when it has actually appeared. Phere is, no doubt, more significance attached to the existence of a Communistic spirit in this country than the facts in the case warrant, whether the entrance of a disturbing element into our political atmosphere is considered or a violation of public peace is apprehended. On the one hand, the politicians have at heart little inelfnation to risk their fortunes with the "National" or any other third party movement, and the untrained demagogue, however keen his seent after public spoils, lacks the power and experience to make such a party effective. On the other hand, agitators of the "Schwab" stripe may in themseives form a very small nucleus of really dangerous firebrands; but, with a following of noisy brawlers and nerveless tramps, it is hard to conceive them as more formidable foes of social order than ceive them as more formidable foes of social order than our police can readily cope with. But for all this, if we should flud curselves threatened with a serious breach of public order, too much importance cannot be piaced in on the repressive measures that at the very outset should be adopted. To deal daintily with a mob is a grave mistake, which in the past history of the world has sometimes converted a mere street brawl into a rich, ariot into an insurrection, and an insurrection into a revolution. If a few reckless spirits in our midst, who are at war with God and man in whatever clime or under whitever form of government they find themselves, should provoke a disturbance they should be taught once for all that in a republic no less than in a monarchy seithou cannot expect innumity from the most severe and summary forms of repression.

New-York, May 14, 1878.

"TRUE INWARDNESS" OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The true inwardness of this rebel democratic Congress in the Potter investigation is to fill a volume with perjured testimony against the President and the "visiting statesmen," especially John Sherman, to be used as a campaign document this Fall. When they have elected a majority, or rather counted in a majority of the new Congress, they will next Winter buildoze the Senate, vote Hayes and Wheeler out and Tilden and Hendricks in, and at once, after March 4, convene the new Congress, reorganize the Supreme Court, declare void the constitutional amendments, and then go for the Treasury. The only way to defeat this is to take the issue this Fall into Congressional districts and make the Democratic candidate for Congress commit himself against distarbing the title of Hayes to the Presidency. There are not many Northern districts in which the Democratic candidate would not be beaten who did not so pledges, and not many who would dare to break their pledges. At that time all the evidence that can be got will be had, acainst Hayes. If this policy is pursued by the Republicans these schemes can be defeated; but the average Northern Democrat who has three vears of service ahead and no pledges for good behavior will do as commanded by his Southern masters. The Tranuvice, with its great power and universal circulation can force that pledge from Northern Democrats. Do it.

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1878. Congress, reorganize the Supreme Court, declare void the Washington, D. C., May 23, 1878.

BOARD FOR LESS THAN FIVE CENTS A DAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Colby, and for the gratification of such as may be curious to know how a man can live—keep himself in good physical condition and do good brain work for three months for \$3 84, with plenty of provisions left over-I give a list of my friend's stock of supplies, stating how the thing was done, as nearly as I can from memoryshowing how a young man, who was very poor, and yet determined to have an education, attended a term of twelve weeks at an acadency, boarding himself for about twerve weeks at this date of the stock of provisions laid in, or purchased as needed:

Total..... The wheat, which was the principal article of food, was boiled in an iron dish on the stove in his room until it was entirely soft like rice, and was eaten with molasses. For a change, milk was substituted for the molasses, and sometimes bread for the wheat. This, of course, was what might be called a plain, simple, unstimulating diet; still, the food was good, nutritious and abundant. Kingston, May 11, 1878.

ONE MAN SPEAKS FOR THOUSANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. (SIR: I love my native land, I value my vote. I voted for Horace Greeley in 1872, I emphasized my opposition to the administration of Grant by remaining in the Democratic party, and I was glad to vote for Governor Ingersoll, and men like him. It was a National humiliation to send Barnum and Eaton to the Senate in place of Ferry and English. The whole tendency of the Democratic party is wrong. But in view of the "fraud" movement, I want to say to the Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, that I, for one, am mad, thoroughly and son N. Potter, that I, for one, am mad, thoroughly and irrevocably mad. Permit me to add further, that if I ever cast another Democratic vote, may my hand lose its cunning, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. By the name of Washington and the patriots that bled and died ander him; by the name and memories of Lincoln and the marryred dead upon a numbred hattle fields, I swear I will never so much as my a hair's breadth lean toward, countenance or support anything by the name of Democracy. And this is my yow. Respectfully. New-Haven, May 23, 1878.

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

THE ANNIVERSABLES AT CLEVELAND. The Baptist anniversaries, the only meetings which bring together representatives from all the State associations of the Northern, as distinguished from the Southern States, will be held this year in Cleveland, Ohio, from May 27 to May 31. An extensive programme has been prepared. On Monday evening, the 27th, a Sunday-school Institute will be held under the direction of Messrs. Randolph, Rhoads, and Peltz. On Tuesday the American Baptist Publication Society will hold its annual meeting. Wednesday will be given to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and Thursday to the Baptist Missionary Union. The last named association has for its object the advancement of Chrisassociation has for its orger the advancement of Chris-tian missions in foreign lands. The Baptists are in gov-ernment Congregational; the associations within each State are united in State associations, but the union is purely voluntary. There are for the whole country 1,048 associations, 23,908 churches, 14,596 ministers, and 2,024,224 communicants. Georgia contains more Baptists than any other State in the Union, the number being 205,306. New-York has 112,050 communicants; Pennsylvania, 63,320; New-Jersey, 31,786; and Ohio, 47,645. In provision for education, the denomination is strong; the Year-Book for 1878 reports 10 theological schools, 31 colleges, and 46 academies.

The Publishing Society has its headquarters in Philadelphia, where a fine building was erected for its use a

few years ago. Its business is large; the receipts for the year ending March 1, 1877, were \$314,679; there is connected with the house a benevolent department, to which contributions to the amount of \$55,135 were made in the year 1876-'77. There are on the publica tion catalogue 1,113 volumes. The benevolent department of the society is organized for home mission work; ment of the society is organized for home mission work; colporteurs are employed, who sell and give books, visit families and organize Sunday-schools and churches. The Rev. Benjamin Griffith has been corresponding secretary and manager of the publishing house for twenty-one years. In foreign missions the Baptists have been among the foremost of the Protestant denominations of the United States. Their missions in Burmah have become noted throughout the world; missions are also maintained in China and Japan, Africa, and at various points in Europe. The gross sumpaid into the treasury of the Missionary Union for the year closing May, 1877, was \$238,777. The annual meeting of the Union is usually attended by several hundred members. It has been in existence since 1814. The Baptist Home Mission Society dates from 1832. It employs 233 missionaries at an annual cost of \$156, 671. The receipts for the last year reported were \$189, 824. This society has a church edified department, which is doing good service in the promotion of church building. The loans to churches now outstanding amount to \$234,328; at the last report the interest due on the loans was \$23,037. The total of the property and money of the department is \$274,140. As many as 208 churches are now its beneficiaries. For the year ending May, 1877, twenty-two churches in tweive States and Territories received aid. The American and Foreign Bible Society is also a Baptist organization. Its total receipts for the vear last reported were \$10,938. This society has, during its existence, aided in the printing of about forty different translations of the Scriptures or parts of the Scriptures at home and abroad. With a wise forecast of the future, the Baptist have ind the foundations of a historical library, which is placed in Philadelphia. One of its valuable features is a collection of the histories of all the religious denominations in the United States.

In comparing the statistics of American Baptists with those of the Baptists of Great Britain, we obtain the fo colporteurs are employed, who sell and give books, visit families and organize Sunday-schools and churches. The

THE PROTESTANT SPIRIT.

ITS MISTAKES AND SUCCESSES. THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DR. EWER AND THE REV. MR. BAKER-FREEDOM GAINED BY PROTESTANTISM - SCEPTICISM FOSTERED -

THE AUTHORITY NEEDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: To the average reader it may seem strange that two men standing so far apart as Dr. Ewer and the Rev. Mr. Baker can be included in the same church. By one more familiar with the questions which are raised in the lecture of the one and the letter of the other, it may be seen that the principles represented by these men are not of necessity antagonistic. but, on the centrary, are both necessary to the well-

being of a church.

Dr. Ewer rests upon church authority; the Rev. Mr. Baker on private judgment. Is there no middle ground ? is it still true that one must choose between Rome and Reason? canuot these two men, both in earnest, both in the same church, get a little nearer together and see that each holds a truth which is only complete when supplemented by the other ! At the risk of such a fate as befalls a man who tries to meddie between man and wife, let us get between them and hold up a hand to each. Dr. Ewer declares Protestantism a failure; the Rev. Mr. Baker criticises such a statement as ludicrous. But Dr. Ewer did not mean, we suppose, that Protestantism is a total failure, a failure so far as the secular man is concerned. He would acknowledge that lucifer matches and palacecars are good in their way, but he would probably say that industrial enterprise, even if successful, is not the end of life, that it represents progress, but progress along a low plane; that it may, and often does, go hand

in band with moral degradation.

Again, should Jesus return to earth and ask for some proof of the success of his gospel, no one would dream of pointing to a cotton-gin, an ocean steamer, the Centennial Exhibition, or popular government. But Dr. Ewer might go beyond this and maintain what Mr. Baker seems disposed in part to admit, that industrial enterprise and popular government are not the children but the parents of Protestantism, and that the child has become unnecessarily wild and headstrong. The re-naissance and the free cities came before the Reformation; popular government and inventive activity rose from no particular views about religion or the church, but on the contrary fostered views prejudicial to each. Men began first to loosen the bands of ignorance, then those of the civil power, then what they called the fetters of religious opinion and church tyranny. To point to popular government and industrial activity as the results of Protestantism, to reply to a charge that the latter is a failure by rehearsing the triumplis of science, is to take the same false ground on which the modern infidel stands when he de-clares that the elevation of man is owing not to Protestanism, but to the gradual emanulpation of man from all religion. Protestautism now, after three hundred years of development, is religious democracy, it is individualism in the religious spaces, it is putting a Bible into a man's hand and telling him to find the way to Heaven if he can, it is the same spirit that leads men to struggle against ignorance and a false art and tyrants and subservience to nature's laws, carried into religion, and it has led them to rebel first against the Pope, then against creeds, then against the Bible, finally against any religious sentiment whatever. It is a noble spirit and a true one if kept within proper ounds. Dr. Ewer believes in the principle of Protest antism, we suppose, as truly as the Rev. Mr. Baker.

Their difference is here: What shall control this principle, this vigorous spirit that begins by destroying its tyrant and ends by destroying itself! Look at what this spirit has done for the religious world i It has rent it asunder, it has covered Christendom with rival camps, it has unduly exaited the pride of man in that direction in which he is most prope to conceit, delusion and wildness, viz.: private interpretation of Scripture; it has consecrated lay popes by the thousand, it has given rise through the divisions of the church to a lamentable waste of money and men, it is responsible for much unbelief-since as soon as men feel that it matters not to which church they go, they naturally, and with but little help of the Evil One, begin to feel that it matters not if they do not go at all. Thus Rev. Mr. Baker seems to think that all will come out right, and, binding Protestantism and modern progress together, says, in effect, to both, "God, speed." Dr. Ewer brings forward church authority not to crush and bury, but to control this tendency in Protestantism, which has made it so far a mingled blessing and failure to the world. It has been a blessing because it has protected the reason of man, has bidden him trust his ethical and spirt uni instincts, and taken the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny off his neck. It has been a failure because it has provided no fly-wheel, no anchor, no bal-last—nothing to keep this emancipated and speculative creature, man, in some sort of spiritual equilibrium. Now such an anchor Dr. Ewer finds in the church. Mr. Baker leaves us to follow our ethical and spiritual in-stincts. Here is a chance to join hands. We believe in One Holy Catholic Church, with a definite mission and a definite truth, binding upon all men. We believe also that a man must be guaranteed his private judgment or he will become a tool of superstition. But the church and private judgment may walk hand in hand if any man will divide his life between them. Let us try to define the respective provinces in which the church and private judgment are supreme. All real progress is based upon principles or facts from which it works upward and outward, holding the principles of its life firmly, but expanding, developing, giving freedom yet exercising restraint. The church starts from certain facts in the life of our Lord; she holds a few simple truths, which are and the sacraments. With these she goes forth to win and save the world. Her truths are few, fundamental, simple; her message is definite, her mission clear. When she is delivering that message she is authoritative; she has received it from her Lord and she must deliver it with positive assurance. When, however, this message coases, she can grant freedom—the right of private judgment, of speculation. There is within her fold a great diversity of opinions, but there must be no diversity about the fundamentals of her faith. She allows her children liberty, but it must not be a liberty to commit spiritual suicide. Her message is not universal. She has no authoritative declaration to make about many things that interest men. There are many religious questions about which she speaks win the authority of God. When we rise thour pulpit and babble of political economy, we have no more authority than an ordinary Congressman. When we interpret certain passages of Scripture or explain certain doctrines, we may have no more authority than a few commentaries and our own wit can give us. But when we stand upon the ground of the creeds and the sacraments, when we deliver the message intrusted to the church for the salvation of men, we speak or act with authority; we are the instruments through which God's truth comes into the world. If Dr. Ewer means by church authority any special power, lodged we know not where, to pronounce, Romish fassion, upon questions of to-day, we must part company with him, and if Mr. Baker denies, which id do not believe he does, that the church stands to-day, as she has stood for eighteen centuries, holding an authoritative and saving truth, and a divine commission to declare it, and so is to this restiess, eager world a refuge and consolation because of her power to declare what is true in all that concerns man's highest and eternal welfare. In must part company with him, and if Mr. Baker denies, which is do not believe he does, that the church stands to-day, as she has stood for eighteen centurie summed up in her creed and her doctrine of the ministry and the sacraments. With these she goes forth to win has failed, in part, because she has neglected the church and trusted too much to man's ethical and spiritual instincts. We have been groaning a little of late over some of the sweets of civil liberty and have lost faith a little in the private judgment of the average citizen. The church has been groaning for three centuries over the same evil, and has lost her faith in the power of the average man, with a New restament and a concordance, to expound the Word and declare the Will of God to the saving of the world. Hence the need of a church with an authoritative message and an authoritative mission.

E. L. Stopdard.

E. L. STODDARD. Jersey City Heights, May 18, 1878.

THE ISSUE OF PATENTS BLOCKED.

THOUSANDS OF INVENTORS DELAYED AND ANNOYED BY THE BOOBY ECONOMY OF THE HOUSE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-The Commissioner of Patents included in his estimates of the amount of money needed for the current year the usual item for printing, which, taking into consideration the fact that wages in the Government Printing Office had been reduced 20 per cent by the action of Congress, was placed as low as \$105,000, against the earnest protest of the proper officers, who knew the insufficiency of this sum,

officers, who knew the insufficiency of this sun, The Democrats in the House grudgingly allowed only about \$60,000, utterly refusing to consider the fact that the business of the office is rapidly growing, and that the work of printing the specifications or descriptions of inventions must increase in the same proportion.

This fund was exhausted early in April, and the Commissioner was unable to carry out the law requiring that patents be issued immediately on payment of the final fee. The present Congress was asked to supply the deficiency (\$40,000). The Interior Department proper also needed an appropriation for printing, and by some hocus-pocus in the conference committee to which the matter was referred, the \$40,000 absolutely needed in the Patent Office finally dwindled to \$30,000

In the Republican side, the amendment was rejected—30 to expend provided for in Section 12 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the bail, namely: of one judge-advocates, with the rank and pay of major. After a long discussion the amendment was rejected—30 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the bail, namely: of one judge-advocates, with the rank and pay of major. After a long discussion (of no public interest) the method as rejected—30 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the bail, namely: of one judge-advocates, with the rank and pay of major. After a long discussion the amendment was rejected—30 the feet of the service in the section 12 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the board provided for in Section 12 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the board provided for in Section 12 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the Kepublica was rejected—30 to report whether the Bureau of Military Justice shall be composed as provided in the Kepublica with the rank and p

for the Interior Department, of which the Patent Office is only one bureau. The amount apportioned to the Patent Office fell short of bringing the delayed work up to date, and the work is now again at a stand-still, and will remain so until

next year's appropriation can be made available, unless Congress takes immediate and favorable action.

If this printing should be delayed until the 1st of July, about 2,500 specifications of the current issues will then have accumulated to be printed (the work of examination in the Patent Office going on as usual) which, fogether with the 2,500 back numbers to be reprinted to fill the urgent orders of inventors and others anxious to purchase them, will entirely disarrange everything connected with the work both at the Patent and the Printing Office, besides increasing the cost of the work 20 per cent. When it is remembered that the sale of these printed specifications proves a productive source of revenue to the Government, the folly of Congress in stopping it can hardly be accounted for.

XLVth CONGRESS-11d SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. QUIET DAY IN BOTH HOUSES - MR. HEWITT DORS NOT LIKE THE WAY THINGS ARE GOING, ON HIS ARMY BILL.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 24, 1878. The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the enate to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a letter of Commander Dewey. Naval secretary of the Lighthouse Board, calling attention to the fact that there is no provision of faw authorizing the Board to enforce the lighting of bridges over the Mississippi and other Western rivers owned by independent corporations. Referred to the Committee on

Petitions were presented from Alex. Brown & Son. R Petitions were presented from Alex. Brown & Son. R.

A. Fisher & Co., Hugh Jenkins & Co., and other business
men of Baltimore, remonstrating against the proposed
Brazilian mail subside; from 1,100 naturalized citizens
of Rhode Island complaining that the laws of that state
prevent a naturalized citizen from voting unless he possesses a freehold, and urging the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to change
that.

ment to the Constitution of the United States.

In: EDMUNDS (Rep., vt.) reported a bill to amend sundry provisions of chapter 1, title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calcular, Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would call up the

il some day next week.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Onto) said he only desired to
mark that the bill was not the unanimous report of the
manutee, and he would take occasion to explain to the
state why he dissented from it. The following bills were also placed on the calendar:

The Senate bill to alter and appoint the times for holding trenit Court for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and for other arposes, with amendment.
The House joint resolution to provide for the enforcement of the eight hour law with an adverse report).
The Senate bill to regulate the hours of labor (with an ad-

The Schale on to request the stress of the problem of the britte physics a portion of the proce ds of the public lams to public education, and to provide for the more complete endowment and support of National colleges.

The senate bill to introduce meral and social science into the public schools of the District, with amendments.

The House bill to antinotize the chainants to certain lands in Santa Earbara County, Cal., to submit their chain to the United States District Court for that State for adjudication.

United States District Court for that State for adjudication.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MERRIJHON (Denn., N. C.)—Relating to the election of Representatives to the XLVIth Centress in the State of North Carolinn, and the election of Senators in the State of North Carolinn, and the election of Senators in the State of New-Hampshire. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. MAXEY (Denn., Tex.)—To aid in the construction of the Corpus Carissi, San Diego and Rio Grande Railrond. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., La.)—For the relief of Chas. Clinton, late Assistant-Treasurer of the United States at New-Orleans, La.; also, to restore to the pension rolls the names of certain soldiers of the Mexican war.

The Senate bull for the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham was passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of witham A. Graham was passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind., Ill.) called up the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Second Judicial Circuit, composed of the States of New-York, Vermont and Connecticut.

Remarks were made by Mr. DAVIS, Mr. VOORHEES (Dem., Ind.), Mr. KERNAN (bem., N. Y.), and Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a rising vote: Yeas 30, mays 9.

The PRE-4IDENT protein, laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War asking an appropriation of \$20,000 to pay for the Kinggold Barracks site, in Texas. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

printions.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.) called up House bill to brovide for the free entry of articles imported for exhibition, by socioties established for the encouragement of the arts and sciences, and for other purposes.

of the arts and sciences, and for other purposes. Passed.
The Senate then, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed consideration of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being an amendment of Mr. Bayard to tax rural property \$1 on each \$100 of the case valuation thereof. After a brief discussion the amendment was agreed to—Yeas 30; nays 13.

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) submitted an amendment providing that a poil tax of \$1 shall be annually collected from every male inhabitant of the District who shall be twenty-one years of age; said tax to be levied and collected as other taxes.

Mr. Hamlin said there is a very large number of people in the District who pay no tax, yet they had all the benefits of the schools, improved streets, etc.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) said he was surprised that such a proposition should come from the source it did. He was surprised that the Georgia doctrine had got up to Maine so soon.

ne so soon. CONKLING-Was that not a condition of voting \$ IYTE-I don't know. This is a condition of living. It is worse.

Mr. CONKLING-It does not propose to kill him if he

does not pay the tax.

Mr. WHYTE—It will kill some to pay it.

Mr. HAMLIN said he made no distinction on account

color. After further debate the amendment was agreed to-Yeas, 25; nays, 22 Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.) submitted an amendment oviding that no pavement shall be laid the total cost which shall exceed \$2 per square yard, instead of \$3,

of which shall exceed \$2 per square yard, instead of \$3, as reported by the committee.

During the debate on this amendment, Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) said there are 1.800,000 yards of pavement in Washington which ought to be renewed.

The amendment of Mr. Burnside was rejected—Yeas,

The amendment of Mr. Burnside was rejected—1 cas, 16; nays, 26.
Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next, but withdrew the motion upon opposition being manifested.
Fending discussion, Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) submitted an amendment to the Texas Paeule Railroad bill, extending aid to the Republican Valley Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.
Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohio), by request, introduced a bill to invest the Court of Claims with jurisdiction to hear all titles and claims of titles to the unpatented lands in the southwest fractional quarter of Section 10, Township 39, north

tion to hear all liftes and claims of littles to the unpatented lands in the southwest frac-tional quarter of Section 10, Township 39, north range, 14 east of the third principal meridian in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and to invest the proper claimant or claimants of said lands with the legal title thereof by the decree of said court. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Claims.

Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Als.) submitted an amendment to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose of investigating the history and habits of the insects injurious to the cotton plant. Referred to the Committee on Appropria-

tions.

Mr. MITCHELL (Rep., Ore.) submitted as an amendment to the River and Harbor bill the bill introduced by him in October last, appropriating \$300,000 for the purpose of continuing the construction of the canal and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River. Laid on the table.
The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 5:10, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, to-day, Mr. ELAM (Dem. La.), from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill repealing Section 22 of the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, declaring forfeited the rights, privileges and lands granted under that section to the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, and reenacting that section in favor of the New-Orleans Pacific Railroad Company. Ordered to

he New-Origans Facilic Kantona Company.

De printed and recommitted.

Mr. HENKLE (Dem., Md.) introduced a bill to aid in
the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal. Referred.

the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Saip Canal. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the call of committees for reports of a private character.

The following bills were passed:
Frowiding that persons deprived of their pensions from March, 1806, to June, 1806, by reason of their being in the Civil service, shall be paid their pensions for that time.
A bill repealing the law which provides that no claim for pensions not prosecuted to a successful issue within aveyears from the date of filing the same shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department.
A bill increasing to \$72 per moint the pensions paid to hadly mained scilors or soldiers.
A bill granting a pension of \$37.50 a month to every pensioner who has had a leg amputated at the hip-joint.
A bill making it unlawful for any attorney or claim-agent to receive for his services in a pension case a greater sum than \$10.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., Ill.) in the chair on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., ohlo) moved to strike out Section 9 of the bill, which reorganizes the Bureau of Military Justice, and spoke in reference to the importance of the bureau.

bureau.

The Democrats having mustered in greater force than last night, and there being a larger number of absentees on the Republican side, the amendment was rejected—

quest (not require) the President to convene such a

duest not require in the Fresheau to content account beard.

Mr. CHALMERS (Dem., Miss.) moved to amend so as to provide that the board shall consist of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers and the three Major-Generals. Adopted.

The section as amended was then incorporated into the bill.

Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.) made a like point of order against section 13, which authorizes the President to discharged before January next (such officers to receive as gratuity one year's pay for every five years' service). The point of order was sustained, and the section was struck out.

Mr. Hale also made a like point against Section 14.
Mr. Hale also made a like point against Section 14.
which provides for the mustering out of the service, by
a board to be constituted by the Secretary of War, of
such officers as may be reported by the heads of their
respective divisions unfit for the proper discharge of
their duties. The point of order was sustained, and the section

The point of order was suggested.

Mr. HEWITI made several attempts to amend the section so as to bring it within the rules, but being mable to do so, moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, and the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

STARTING FOR EUROPE.

FOUR STEAMSHIPS TO SAIL TO-DAY. MANY PEOPLE UNABLE TO SECURE STATEROOMS-THE FULL LISTS OF PASSENGERS.

The Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the Egypt, of the National Line, which will sail to-day for Liverpool, have every stateroom taken. The steamers of these times to sail between now and the 1st of July are full. The former steamer has a saloon list of 142, and the latter 114. The Hohenzollern, of the North German Lloyds, has the largest saloon list, 151, and the California, of the Anchor Line, has 62. Among the passengers of the Adriatic are the Hon. John J. Knox Controller of the Currency; W. Jennings Demorest and Madame Demorest; Professor B. Silliman, of Yale College; Don José de Aresha, R. W. Forbes, Walter A. oed and R. W. Mackey, of the banking firm of Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair, of San Francisco, Ex-Congressman John B. Haskins, the Hon, E. O. Parrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and wife; Professor Hermann, the prestidigitator, and Robert Randall, brother of Speaker Randall, are among the passengers of the Egypt. The following are the complete lists:

collowing are the complete lists

FOR LIVERFOOL—By Steamship Adviatic.—Julian Fillos
Professor H. T. Bevery, E. Carameha, W. Jennings Bemarest,
Madame Bemorrest, George H. Purner, S. Gonzales, John B.
Gall, Mrs. Gall, alece and maid, Miss Emily Harrock, Alajor
W. H. Ketchen, James Thompson, William Lort, Master
L. Lort, P. W. Markey, Henry Rosener, Dr. Robert A. Link,
Albert H. Beitinger, H. Sinaver, E. Schlbach,
Mark Srazer, A. Ungarte, L. J. Skelton, D. H.
Folman, Mrs. Tolman and child, Captain Paul Upton,
Mrs. John Tayler, two children and maid, Miss Jessic Taylor,
Jakes A. Ames, Hobart Ames, Miss Helen A. Ames, Miss
Varra H. Ames, Wm. H. Appleton, Mrs. Applicton, Miss

child. Jesseph Swift, Barry C. Sherrard, Joseph Stern, Mrs. Stern and two chidren, J. Stedman, Miss Anine Stedman, Protessor B. Siliman, Miss Stillman, E. H. Smith, L. Seeberger, B. Sternaship Egypt.—George Luidley, Mrs. Luidley, Miss A. Luidley, Miss A. Luidley, Miss A. Luidley, Miss A. Bartran, Mrs. Bell, the Hon E. O. Pertin, Miss A. Fuller, George F. Fuller, Mrs. Bartran, Mrs. Bartran, the Rev. E. B. Brady, Alexander Sprout, Frederick P. Allen, John L. Christie, E. W. Boughtoe, Heury B. Nims, James McDonald, D. M. Owcos, F. F. Hyatt, the Rev. J. G. Goetman, Mrs. J. C. Burke, Mrs. Southworth, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. John Pearson and infont, Charles T. Sisco, W. H. Hirgerman, T. H. Hanson, Edward Maiey, G. B. Thompson, E. K. Holton, A. S. Aloe, George Wheeler, Mrs. Mary Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Hilver and infant, Mrs. Somers, Miss Somers, Henry Gilbert, P. Leshy, Henry Boughton, James F. Ashley, the Rev. H. C. Farrar, Edward Green, Charles T. Worms, Craven Snutileworth, Mrs. John H. Tood, Miss Evilina Todd, Mrs. T. C. Smith, Miss Ismay Daly, H. C. Bishain, Mrs. Bishain, H. C. Bishain, J. Miss A. Bishain and servant, John Lynch, James Lynch, John R. Durkan, Master Durkan, Victor Henratin, Robert G. Sharp, P. Rossiter, William Jackson, J. G. Timothy, D. C. Smith, James Salter, the Rev. H. Ruker, the Rev. C. C. Mason, Edward Pilgeon, G. W. R. Comstock, Charles Roe, William G. Roe, Jilss Marie Hourtle, Mrs. John B. Haskims, Robert Randal, Mrs. J. H. Reynolds and child, S. N. Miller, W. S. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Reynolds and child, S. N. Miller, W. S. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Reynolds and child, S. N. Miller, W. S. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Reynolds and child, S. N. Miller, W. S. Millam Sheer.

For R. Bremen, Miss Anna Mrs. E. A. Griffin, Miss Lomes Gassman, M. Oppenheimer, H. A. Bucken, Mrs. Henrike, Professor Hermann, N. D. Freeman, Mrs. Herman, E. E. Waldron, James Anderson, Miss Anna Meyer, Charles F. Heibi

Wilschen, Mis. Staniel Heim, J. Hashagen, Edward Freyeeigk Gussman, Isaniel Heim, J. Hashagen, Edward Freyeeigk Mis. Marie Stahl, Mis. Qvr. Charles F. Helbocke, Mrs. Hemicke, Miss Anim Myer, Charles F. Helbocke, Mrs. Hemicke, Land. Miss Allendar, Mrs. Hemicke, Land. Miss Rettha Bergemann, Miss Augusta Bergenann, Miss Rettha Bergemann, Miss. D. Karley, Mrs. Ida Goerke, Mrs. Ha. Goerke Guid, Miss Ross Goerke, Mrs. Ha. Goerke Hell, Miss Ross Goerke, Mrs. Engehard Schneiken, Lacob Weith, Otto Ahrendt, Henry Walxel, Lacob Weith, Guto Ahrendt, Henry Walxel, Casimir Schneider, S. Heffman, Mrs. Hoffman and child, Jacob A. Gittere, L. Kossint Ungrich, Mrs. Louise Ungrich, Miss Julia Ungrich, Louis P. Best, Miss Emelia Best, Mrs. Anna Young and child, Mrs. Elizabeth and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, E. Crapsoy, Nicholaus Koch Mrs. Ida Pfankuch and child, Korl Grimm, Mrs. Joseph Schleger, August Baum, Miss Julia Liegevis, Lambert Neuberg, Philip Lefebyre, Miss Veronica Lefebyre, Mrs. Mrs. Joseph Schleger, August Baum, Miss Julia Liegevis, Lambert Neuberg, Philip Lefebyre, Miss Veronica Lefebyre, Mrs. Mrs. Abarbotte Eckel, Joseph Berg, Henry F. Busch, Jr. George C. Jacob, Mrs. Christina Scheller, Paul Zuskar, Joseph Matte-Lovitz, George Rochevot, Mrs. Rochevot, William Cramer, Dr. William Egrey and family, Mrs. Scholom, Miss Margaret R. Froelick, W. M. Hersche, Mrs. Hersche and two children.
FGR GLASGOW — By Stemaship California.—Ovid F. Johnson, William Landerson, William Lefts, W. M. Hersche, Mrs. Hersche and two children.
FGR GLASGOW — Mys. Charles Sainond, W. H. Rutson, Thomas E. Elakely, J. Cappoph, Joseph Wilhelm, John L. Howardon, W. Nichols, J. M. Hoffm

CHARGES AGAINST TWO JUSTICES.

JUDGES FLANAGAN AND PINCKNEY ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE WHY THEY SHOULD NOT BE RE-MOVED.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has directed Judge Flanagan to show cause, on July 30, why he should not be removed. The charges grow out of his appoint ment of Benjamin F. Haskin as stenographer of th Tenth Civil District Court, when in fact Haskin was not a stenographer; and it is alleged further, that since Haskin was transferred to the position of Assistant Clerk the present stenographer has been com-

that since Haskin was transferred to the position of Assistant Clerk the present stenographer has been compelled to pay him \$83 33 per month. Charges preferred against John J. Clarke, the Clerk of the Court, for complicity in the matter, and against Benjamin F. Haskin, have been referred to the Corporation Counsel. The charges are preferred by J. E. Ireland.

Walter S. Pinckney, Judge of the Seventh Civil District Court, is charged with habitual intoxication and drunk-comess on the adidavits of Joseph Steinert, Cornelius Farley, Patrick Farley and Max Steinert. Joseph Steinert in his adidavits says that Judge Pinckney has been repeatedly absent from the bench. His absences ranging from two days to a month, and has been frequently intoxicated on the bench. He,mentious a case of his own, tried September 22, 1877, when the Judge was so intoxicated that he was unable to discharge a jury, and another case in which, on account of his intoxication, he signed a dispossessing warrant on February 7, 1878, when the writ was not returnable until February 11. On April 11, 1878, while trying a suit, he took a recess and did not return.

Cornelius Farley speaks of Justice Pinckney's intoxication, and makes the further charge that he has appointed, without a shadow of law, a dispossession clerk, who exacts \$2 for each warrant, and whose mark of approval is always required by Judge Pinckney before he will grant it. Patrick Farley says that in a suit, in which he was plaintiff, the case was once adjourned on account of the Judge's intoxication on and absences from the bench.

Justice Pinckney is ordered to show case, on July 30, why he should not be removed. In both cases Corporation Counsel Whitney is directed to conduct the prosecution.

COUSINS CONTESTING A WILL. Mrs. Ann Drake Seaman died in March.

1878, leaving an estate of \$800,000, most of which by a will made in 1875 she devised to one of her cousins Animade in 1875 she devised to one of her cousins, Laurence Drake. A number of other cousins were made legatees for small amounts. Several of them yesterday began in the Surrogate's Court a contest of the will on the ground of undue influence. There are no heres except cousins. The execution of the will was proved yesterday, and the contestants will offer their first testimony next week.

Peach brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage-stamps; so when you see the next drunken man, don't lay it to whiskey. He may have just mailed a letter. THE COURTS.

MONDAY.

THE NOYES CONSPIRACY TRIAL. THE TESTIMONY CLOSED-ARGUMENT TO BEGIN ON

Yesterday was the thirteenth day of the trial of Benjamin Noyes, at Newark, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New Jersey Munual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Noyes testified that the total amount of policy liabilities against the National Capitol Company is \$1,562,599; after paying all liabilities the company would have a surplus of \$200,000. The defence then rested and the prosecution's rebutial was opened, and a number of witnesses were called without important results. On his cross-examination by the defence Insurance Commissioner \$100,000, The defence Insurance Commissioner \$100,000; the Chief-Justice and associate rester and all his efforts. In his report to the Lexislature witness reported the value of the company's building at \$125,000; the Chief-Justice and associate reported to be worth \$400,000; according to the jurge's report the company had a surplus. The company latimed if to be worth \$400,000; according to the jurge's report the company had a surplus. The company latimed if the paying been closed, that the summing any should commence on Monday, Prosecutor Alcei to make the opening address. The argument will take two days, and the case will probably be given to the jury on Tuesday night. Yesterday was the thirteenth day of the

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE COURTS. THE POWERS OF THE ALDEEMEN BROUGHT UP IN A SUIT REFORE JUDGE DONOBUE.

John Hardy, the Mayor's Chief Clerk, yesterday presented a case to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, which in conversation he said would probably settle the question between the Recorder and the Board of Aldermen. Thomas F. Carr, a florist, has had for four years a show window projecting over the line of buildings. Wishing to move, he applied in March for a permit to put up a similar window at Thirty-fifth-st, and Sixth-ave., not to project further than the baywindow of a neighboring house belonging to the Astor estate. The Aldermen granted the permis sion, the Mayor vetoed it, and the Alder men passed their ordinance over the Mayor's veto. The Commissioner of Public Works has given Mr. Carr notice that if he puts up the show win dow he will pull it down, and Mr. Carr sues for an in

dow he will pull it down, and Mr. Carr sues for an injunction against Commissioner Campbell. It the affidavits accompanying the application he states that his window will only project four feet beyond the building line, lenving ten feet to the sidewalk, while the Astors window projects five feet; his window will be a light structure for the purposes of ornament and traffic; the Astor win ow is a solid twe-story bay for private advantage only.

Judge Donohue said, Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews being present, that he had sent these papers to the Corporation Counsel for consideration. The power of the Aldermen being in doubt, he had concluded to grant an injunction during the suit. If the Aldermen had acted within their power, then the action of Mr. Campbell would subject the city to benry damages. If their permit was unlawful, the whole injury would be a temporary obstruction to the sidewalk, not seriously interfering with its use, in view of the number of such obstructions on Sixth-ave. The injunction was granted.

THE DEFENCE IN THE DAVIS SUIT.

The trial of the suit of Carrie R. Davis against John Daniell and William R. Davis was continued yesterday before Jupice Van Horsen. The defendant Davis, the clerk of Mr. Daniell, who first made the charge that Mrs. Davis had taken a steel pocketbook, was called. He said that he was sure three pocketbooks were handed to Mrs. Davis and only two were found. He sent for the superintendent, Mr. Hills, and Mr. Hills sent for Mr. Daniell. Mr. Daniell refused to have Mrs. Davis searched, but her nother insisted on it and they were taken to the back room. He was asked by Mrs. Davis's counsel if he believed the purse was stolen. Mr. Davis's counsel emphatically discialized any idea that Mrs. Davis had stolen the pocketnook. Two caplogés in the store were called to corroborate Mr. Daniell's statements and two witnesses for the plaintiff to show that Davis had made different state-ments on the day of the occurrence from those he now made. The Court then adjourned. were handed to Mrs. Davis and only two were found. He

PACIFIC MAIL PAYMENTS FOR LOBBYING. THE STOCKWELL SEITLEMENT AND THE IRWIN SUIT.

In the suit of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against Richard B. Irwin the referee has decided for the defendant. The suit is for \$750,000, which is claimed Irwin received from the company for it is claimed Irwin received from the company for lobbying through Congress the second subsidy of \$500,000 a year to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This money if received at all by Irwin came through Alden B. Stockwell, and the company made a final settlement with Stockwell. The referee finds that the transaction was against public policy and good morals, but that the settlement with Stockwell enurses to Irwin's benefit and dismisses the complaint. The case came yesterday before Judge Donohuc on a motion by Irwin's counsel for an extra allowance, and several hundred pages of testimony taken on the trial were handed up to show the work done. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

RELICS OF THE ERIE SUITS.

The motion to compel John H. Brown to file security for costs in his suit against Hugh J. Jewett and the Eric Ratiway Company was argued yesterday and the Eric Railway Company was argued yesterday before Judge Donohue, and decision was reserved. His inotion for an injunction was withdrawn. The motion of Albert de Betz to set aside the confirmation of the sale of the Eric Railway was also withdrawn, the pet-tioners' bonds having been bro-all into the reconstruc-tion scheme. The appeal from Judge Daniels order in the De Betz matter allowing the petitioners' to come in and to call the receiver to an accuming, was argued at length before the General Term and decision was re-served.

AN INSANE MAN'S STORY.

A man who was well-dressed and of respectable appearance was brought before Justice Murray yesterday upon a charge of insanity. He went into the house of Albert Mathews, No. 24 West Thirty-third-st., on Thursday night, and frightened the family very much. He has been in the Bloomingdale Asylum for a short time. The unfortunate man taked very incoherently. He said that his father was Pope Pius IX, and at the same time was Willam, Primes of Orange; that he died in 1866, aged 125 years, and that he moment he died, he (the prisoner) became Pope by a flash of lightning, and was now the only real reigning Pope. He also said that he had \$25,000,000 on deposit with August Belmont, and that his name was the Rev. Dr. C. H. Atkinson, a Quaker, of Bethlehem, and that he owned the Bloomingdale Asylum. Judge Murray committed him to the Tombs for examination.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

Thomas Farrell, for violating the Excise Law, was fined yesterday, by Recorder Hackett, 850. John Waters, for a similar offence, was fined \$25. The others who have pleaded guilty to violations of the Excise Law were allowed until Monday to put in prifigating affi-

CIVIL NOTES Amos F. Crockett sued the Old Dominion Steamship Company to recover \$12,000 for the loss of the schooner Louisa Crockett, which was sunk by a steamer of the company in Hampton Roads, November 11, 1874. Judge Henedlet, in Brooklyn, yesterday ren-dered a decree in favor of the libellant for the full amount chaimed.

Judge Donohue referred yesterday the divoice suit of Herman Hesse against Sophia Hesse to John E. Risley. The husband says he was married in January, 1876, and that in March last his wife left him

In the suit of William B. Scott against the Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap Railroad Company, reported in Thursday's Tribune, the bury yester-day, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Van Vorst, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$6,983 21.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY. May 24.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 163.—The
Presbyterian Society of Knoxboro, appellant, agt. Jacob
Beach, respondent; arxived by John H. Knox for appellant;
W. H. Bright for respondent. No. 210.—In the matter
of the application of Edwin Welsh and others, guardians, etc.,
appellants; argined by Edward. No. 13.—Confort Elwell and
others, respondents; argued by Angus McDonalt for appellants; class. A. Hawley for respondents. No. 246.—Mary. P.
Wilson, respondents, agt. Stephen V. H. Johnson and
others, respondents; argued by Angus McDonalt for appellants; class. A. Hawley for respondents. No. 246.—Mary. P.
Wilson, respondent, agt. The Kulckerbecker Life Insurance
Company, appellant; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant;
John M. Knox, ir, for respondent: case stilling.
Day calendar for Monday.—Nos. 227, 231, 250, 222, 923, 155,
238 and 240.

DECISIONS-May 24.

DECISIONS—MAY 24.

Supreme Court — Chembers — By Judge Potter. —
Sullivan agt. Barents.—Motion granted with \$10 cost, ste.
Mutual Life Insurance Company agt. McElvancy—Fludings
signed. Dieckerhoft agt. Enrich.—Granted with \$10 cost,
Simpson etc., agt. the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad
Company.—Motion denied and stay veacitie.

By Judge Donohue.—In the matter of Dering. Hammond.—
By Judge Donohue.—In the matter of Dering. Hammond.—
Granted. Hicks agt. Greenbaum; Carter agt. Martant; Wade agt. Wade.

Hammond.—Granten.—Granten.—Granted. Hicks agt. Greenbaum.—
Granted. Hicks agt. Sale.—Hammond.—
Granted. Hicks agt. Greenbaum; Carter agt. Sallect: Pourier
agt. Murtant; Wade agt. Wade.

Hammond.—Must be notice. Henons grante. Kares agt. Hammond.—
Must be notice. Henons grante.

Hammond.—Middenwery.—Motion officined, memorandum. In the matter, Collina.—Texation affirmed, memorandum between witherman. In the matter of Bannister.—Motion
granted Tyrm—By Judge Van Vorst.—Rielly agt. Dillon et
a.—Findings and decree signed.

By Judge Van Brunt.—The Union Dime Savings Institution agt. Clark et al. (Nos. I and 2).—Findings signed.

Aumeior Court.—Special Term.—By Judge Sanford.

—Arnolt agt. Angel.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Chiefolous Set asked on payment to defendant's
attorney of \$10 cost of opposing motion. etc., and substitution
granted on payment of costs of plaintiff's atterney. Robertson
Hennet.—Ordered for the th to Monday of June term.

Lemma act. the Eric Railway Co.—Order reserving gener.

Marshall agt. the Phomix Insurance Co.; Marshall agt. the
Guren Insurance Co., of Liverpool; Marshall agt. the ColumDia. Insurance Co., of Cliverpool; Marshall agt.

Co., Lyons et al. agr. 4.0 frome insurance Co.,—Orders of discontinuance.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge J. F. Daly.

—In the matter of the assignment of Healy and others.—Order disclarging assignce. Chamberlain agt. Greenleaf.—Order for payment of 25 per cent dividend on undisputed claims.

—Assadorf agt. Meyer.—Extra allowance of \$100 in granted.

Warner agt. Chariter.—Motion for reference denied with \$10 outs to abide the event of the action; opinion, Loftun agt.

Gill.—Prisoner will be committed pursuant to statute for non-payment; opinion.